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THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL

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The report of the officers of a State institution in which there is not a call for more money than they have ever had would be a curiosity.

The township trustees put themselves on record Friday in favor of the repeal of the law which permits the Attorneyfunds. The people are with the trustees.

Mr. Cleveland's New York organ is making Secretary Carlisle responsible for the blunders which the administration's banking scheme contains. The New York Times should read the closing half column of the President's message.

When the Democratic managers as sign a man to speak at a banquet on "The Highest Aims of Government" who stands charged with manipulating a law so that he has been able to pocket thousands of dollars belonging to the public schools it is painfully evident that they have failed to learn the lessons of their November defeat.

The political tramps who have been conferring at St. Louis and have issued an address to the people will find the ensuing season the severest they ever knew for getting a living by preaching calamity. All sensible people know all about the Weavers, the Harpers, the Taubenecks, the Coxeys and the Carl Browns, and they want no more of them.

In their extremity the old Democratic aristocracy in South Carolina, which devised all the schemes to trick the colored voter out of his rights at the polls. appealed to them to help them. And now the Tillman interlopers have stigmatized the discarded Bourbon leaders as the "black man's party." Retribution may be leaden-footed, but it gets there in time.

It cannot be regarded as a misfortune that only 2,000 miles of railroad have been built in the United States the past year when it is considered that there are thousands of miles that cannot earn more than running expenses, leaving the money invested in construction a dead loss. If hereafter railroads are built with regard to their value as investments it will be better for all concerned. For branch lines and for the opening of new territory it looks as if the electric railway would soon take the place of the more expensive steam

There should be some remedy devised to compel township trustees to expend school funds as the law directs or implies without paying thousands of dollars of those funds as fees to a State officer. The law should compel the expenditure of such funds as they are raised, and some officer should be charged with the duty of prosecuting trustees who are thus false to their trusts. If there is now no law for their punishment there should be one. It is time that in Indiana a public office should be a public trust and not a warrant to rob the people.

The testimony of Superintendent Byrnes before the Lexow investigating committee will remove the suspicion that was beginning to take shape that he was either implicated in the corruption that was going on around him or stupidly ignorant. His testimony is that of an honest man who was the victim of a vicious system. He says he knew the police department was honeycombed with abuses and corruption, but he was so tied up and hampered by the police commissioners that he could not reform them. His testimony in detail bears internal evidence of truthfulness and justifies a continuance of the public confidence he has long enjoyed.

The Liberal Ministry in Great Britain is between two fires. If it should present a home rule bill for Ireland it is probable that Lord Rosebery would be defeated in the House of Commons. If the Ministry does not present such a bill Justin McCarthy, in the name of the wing of the Irish parliamentary party, of which he is the leader, numbering eighty-eight votes, has notified Lord Rosebery that the Irish votes will be cast against his party. As Mr. Gladstone had a majority of only a few votes over forty, such an act on the part of McCarthy and his followers would put the Liberal Ministry in the minority and compel a new election, in which the Tories are quite sure of being the vic-

Each year makes its own history, and perhaps on an average one year makes about as much interesting history as another. The year 1894 has brought its share of important events at home and abroad, and has been, perhaps, as much of an epoch-making period as any or its predecessors. In these days of rapid transit and communication history is made rapidly, and one event crowds another so closely that their sequence is soon forgotten, but no doubt a recapitulation of the important events of 1986

would surprise those who have observed and discussed them from day to day. Great social movements have sprung up and run their course; great labor strikes have begun and ended; remarkable political revolutions have occurred; a new republic has been born and a great war has been declared; royal rulers have acceded to power and new cabinets have been formed; earthquakes, volcanic eruptions, floods, fires and cloudbursts have made their accustomed visitations; death has reaped his accustomed harvest; funerals have jostled weddings; the human family has made its usual record of joys and sorrows, and the never-ending procession of humanity has moved with ceaseless step towards the great hereafter. And so the year has made its history.

AN OUTRAGE ASSAILED.

The paper which Township Trustee Job Sims read at the meeting of trustees on Friday, an abstract of which appeared in the Journal of Saturday, should be printed in full for the information of the incoming Legislature and the people. It lays bare as bold a piece of scoundrelism as was ever perpetrated by the majority of a Legislature against the people who elected it. That the Attorney-general alone might stuff his pockets with money collected from the people for the support of public schools was this proviso added to the law for the distribution of the State tuition fund. It seems incredible that any man of ordinary intelligence, who, as a member of the committee recommending this proviso, could . have been duped by Green Smith and his assistants into the conviction that it was not a plot to legalize a steal. The remarkable thing is that such a committee could have been induced to do such a thing for the benefit of one man without a consideration. Perhaps the chief beneficiary spoke from knowledge when he declared general to interfere with the school | that the last Legislature was the most

> venal that he had ever known. The probability is that the matter was hurried through both branches without the majority of the members understanding its purport. It was enough for certain members to be told that it would compel Indianapolis and one or two other of the larger cities to disgorge money which was corruptly obtained and held for their profit by the officials to secure their votes. It is not surprising in such a Legislature as was the last and with such loose practices as have been in vogue in recent legislatures, that "State" before the word tuition, as appeared in the printed bill. was omitted in the enrollment, thus changing the scope of the law so as to extend the steal of the Attorney-general to all school funds in hand the first Monday in July. So long as members of the Legislature and of the lobby are permitted to have possession of bills in which they are interested from the time they are presented until passed, enrolled and enacted the laws are likely to be others than legislatures enact.

> Trustee Sims applies the epithet of "sharks" to the emissaries of Attorneygeneral Smith whom he sent out to gather in the school money for their master. Under the act as revised by the lobby of Green Smith the "sharks" claimed that all funds held for school purposes the first Monday in July must be turned into the State treasury. "We must have our fees." Mr. Sims reports these agents as saying; and if they so said they told the truth. The measure was conceived in the coarse-grained greed of Green Smith for fees, it was lobbied through the Legislature for fees and it was amended before enrollment to multiply fees. And the "sharks," acting under the instructions of their master, were, to use the phrase of that exofficial, instructed to "milk the cow dry." By his own report to the Governor Green Smith confesses that prior to Oct. 31, 1894, he had raided the school fund for many thousand dollars. How much of this he paid to his "sharks" and to get the Democratic leaders in the Legislature to legalize what would otherwise be a felony the taxpayers will never know.

> State and county, are taken, for the most part, from those to whom the service is rendered, but in this case those who paid the school taxes which constitute the school funds are forced to pay the fees awarded the Attorneygeneral-fees which cannot be regarded in any other light than a plundering of the public schools of the State.

THE VICTIMS OF INCAPACITY.

It has been the claim of the freetraders for years that the tariff policy of the Republican party was shutting our products out of the markets of the world, and that we could not obtain better conditions until we took the initiative by abolishing our protective duties. Mr. Bynum was so impressed with the soundness of this theory that when the representatives of the Winter Wheat Millers' Association appeared before the ways and means committee to urge the retention of the reciprocal trade arrangements with Cuba and South American peoples he told them that it was the policy of the committee to reduce high duties and abolish discriminations in the expectation that other nations would do the same thing in recognition of our liberal action. Mr. Bynum, who obtained all his ideas from the books of the free-traders, did not then recognize the fact that nations, like individuals, look out for themselves and their own interests in the making of tariffs. Even Great Britain's policy of free trade is based upon that selfish theory.

But the time has come when Mr. Bynum and all those amateur statesmen who have been preaching this beautiful theory of tariff revision by all nations in the interest of all others have occasion to know better if they read the papers. Yesterday the press dispatches asserted that "signs multiply to show that the United States is on the verge of a great tariff war with all Europe." This is not a partisan opinion, but the announcement of the agent of a large number of papers representing both parties and no party. Our reduction of duties it seems has not been appreciated by European governments. France and Germany, whose general products come into our markets now with a much lower rate of duties, retallate rather than reciprocate. The arrangements which the Harrison administration made with both of them for the admission of American beef and pork will be abrogated and American products will be discriminated against.

Why is this? On the part of Germany

it is because the Democratic Congress abrogated a trade treaty which was beneficial to both in the passage of its tariff law. But this hostile action by all countries is largely due to the fact that their rulers have discovered that the present administration has not the capacity to take care of this country when it meets other governments. It is weak, and the weak are always victims to the

OVERTAXING HIS ENERGIES.

The Bloomington Telephone says that Superintendent Goss, of this city, has been very active in fomenting the movement for the removal of the State University. We quote from the Telephone: He is alone responsible for the disgrace-ful row that took place at the university a few days ago, when a vain attempt was made to pass resolutions in favor of the scheme. He had the meeting called; he drafted the resolutions; he gave the exing after it was called. He wrote several letters to Mr. Phillips, a student of the sophomore class, and these same letters are in evidence. Two of them are important. They are dated Dec. 11 and 15. In the letter dated the 11th Mr. Goss started out by mentioning that he had read with "much interest" a letter from Mr. Phillips on the 10th. Among other things he subsequently added that "nothing will so impress our citizens, practically, as the action of the students of Indiana University if a majority of them shall vote for a reso-lution favoring removal." He went on to state that the business moneyed men of Indianapolis were avoiding, or desirous of avoiding, the appearance of pursuit of selfish ends, such as characterized the action of the citizens of Bloomington, and for that reason had kept in the background. But if a majority of the students should vote for the removal of the State University to Indianapolis, and a number of prominent educators in the State were found to favor this removal, certain wealthy business men would at once come lorward and furnish all the funds necessary to accomplish the end in view. Subsequently Mr. Goss used these words: "If you send every one of these students home for the holidays, instructed and charged to influence his Senator and Representative, you will have made a long step in the campaign." If these statements are true Mr. Goss

has gone too fast and too far in this matter. Indeed, it will occur to some that as he has just been elected to the important position of superintendent of the schools in this city and is yet new to his duties he could profitably devote all his time to their performance and to devising plans for the betterment of the schools. A faithful discharge of these duties would not leave him much time to be organizing a movement for the removal of the State University. The idea that public sentiment in so important a matter could be formed or influenced by a students' meeting is absurd, and the statement that at the proper time certain wealthy business men of this city would come forward and furnish all the funds necessary to carry out the undertaking is nonsense. There is nothing to be gained in such matters by a perversion of facts, and the truth is that as a class the moneyed men and business men of the city are not taking the slightest interest in the removal discussion. It is an educational not a business question. The only business aspect of the case is for the taxpayers of the State to decide whether they wish to incur the largely increased expenditures necessary for the extension and support of the university in case it should be removed to this city. That is a question in which the business men and taxpayers of every city and county in the State are as much interested as those of this city and county. There seems to be some danger that Mr. Goss may overtax his energies if not injure his usefulness.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Several of the Journal's State exchanges received during the last week have contained reports of the proceedings of farmers' institutes held in different counties. These institutes are held under a law passed in 1889 which makes it the duty of the trustees and faculty of Purdue University to appoint "before Nov. 1 of each year suitable persons to hold in the several counties of this State, between the 1st day of November and the 1st day of April of each year, county institutes for the purpose of giving to farmers and others interested therein instructions in agriculture, horticulture, agricultural chemistry and economic entomology." The institutes are to be held at such times and places The fees collected by other officers, as the authorities of Purdue University may determine and under such regulations as they may prescribe. The act of 1889 appropriated \$5,000 for the purpose of carrying out its provisions, and the same sum has been appropriated in subsequent years.

The law is a good one, and if the policy thus inaugurated be adhered to and the provisions of the law intelligently carried out, and especially if the farmers will give their support and cooperation, the agricultural interests of the State will be greatly benefited. It is to be observed, however, that the law evidently contemplates the co-operation of farmers. It furnishes the nucleus of county organizations and institutes, but it makes no provision for finsuring attendance. The theory of the law is that when the State furnishes a basis of organization and pays the expenses of qualified instructors for organizing and holding county institutes the farmers ought to take sufficient interest and show sufficient pride in their occupation to insure the success of the institutes. That they are doing so in some counties is shown by the reports of proceedings referred to. Several of the reports show a good attendance of farmers and their wives and programmes of real merit, including well-prepared papers on practical topics, followed by discussions and interspersed with literary papers and music. The Warren county institute, after disposing of an excellent programme, unanimously adopted the

As members of the Farmers' Institute of Warren county and the great agricult-ural community we respectfully call attention of the general public and our honored Representatives to the national Congress and the State Legislature, First-To the vast importance and urgent demand for a more equitable system of constructing and maintaining good roads. conu-To the emment justice and neces ity for the extension of the free mail delivery system to the rural districts.

Third—To a more humane and rational method of providing for orphans, and maintaining the unfortunate poor. fee and salary law, that will pass muster in the higher courts. Fifth-To the continuation of the \$5,000 appropriation for the Farmers' Institute work throughout the State.

The Parke county institute was in session two days, and some very interesting papers were read. This institute also declared in favor of good roads, a fair and equitable fee and salary law and urged a continuance of the appro priation for institute work. These resolutions, though not directly connected with farm work, are intimately connected with the progress of agriculture and show that the farmers of thes countles belong to the progressive

The Journal is in full sympathy with the movement to establish and maintain county institutes. There should be one in every county of the State, and they should have the hearty support of farmers and their wives. Aside from the means which they offer for the dissemination of agricultural knowledge and new ideas and methods in farming they supply a social element which is too much lacking in farm life. Rightly managed the county institutes can be made very valuable features of rural life throughout the State. The Legislature should not fail to continue the appropriation for their support.

A few months since the Board of Public Works denied a railroad company whose line, when built, would have given the city the trade of several counties the right of way into the heart of the city. The company did not ask that any street should be taken in the sense that a street railway takes a narrow street; nevertheless it was refused. Now comes a suburban street railway company and asks for the use of streets in which people live who have adequate railway facilities and who protest against having their streets given up to such a purpose. Because the board has reserved its decision it must not be assumed that it will go back on its own precedent of refusal in a case where there were good reasons for granting a right of way and give up streets belonging in reality to people who are opposed to such surrender to a street-railway company which has ample facilities to enter the city under existing laws, and whose lines inside of the city will be a damage rather than an advantage. Moreover, it cannot afford to establish the theory that the streets are for street-railway companies rather than the people in the city now that it is certain that half a dozen suburban lines will be asking right of way over streets to the heart of the city during the next

Now comes Prof. Currier, principal of the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and as a result of sundry experiments, declares his belief that the deaf can be made to hear and the dumb to speak through hypnotism. The claim can only be true in a narrow and limited sense. There are cases in which inability to hear or speak is due to the loss of nerve power which might be temporarny restored by hypnotism, but even this would depend on whether the person was susceptible to hypnotism or not. The number of such cases must necessarily be small, while it is obvious that in the great majority of cases hypnotism could no more restore hearing and speech than it could an amputated limb. The hypnotic faddists should not ask us to believe too much.

The next conference to consider such amendments as may be deemed necessary to make in the city charter has been called to meet Wednesday evening in the Mayor's office, promptly at 7:30. The names of the committee of citizens which Judge Martindale was directed to select are announced. The movement is in the right direction, and the names of the citizens who have been called to confer with the city authorities will command the confidence of those who feel that a few changes in the charter relative to assessments and the collection of taxes should be made.

In the community in which he was born, and in which he has always lived, Albert Gall has been so good a citizen and so kind and helpful a man that his misfortune calls forth universal regret and sympathy; and it is the sincere wish of all that ere long fortune may so favor him that he will be able to resume his place in the business of the city.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Hardly a Compliment. "This wine," said the guest, "surely belongs in the category of the blessed." "Delighted to hear it," said the hotelkeeper, rubbing his hands together. "Yes, it belongs there, because 'blessed are the poor in spirit,' you know."

Decollete.

"I'll bet," remarked Mr. Jason to his wife, as they sat in the family circle at the play, "I'll bet from the looks of it, that the dress that there woman in the box is wearin' is one of them 'elegant dresses one-half off we seed advertised yisterday in the papers."

Wonderful Progress.

made in the way of machinery," remarked Mr. Figg. "I see that there has been a machine invented that can make a complete pair of shoes in sixteen minutes. Why, that is even faster than Tommy can wear them out."

As Claimed. Indignant Customer-That "One-minute

Toothache Cure" you sold me is a fraud. do you hear? It took it almost half an hour to act. Druggist-How long did it ease your

"About a minute." "Yes; that's the one-minute part of it."

THE INDIANA PRESS.

dvised body that ever went into session. -Terre Haute Tribune. The money spent by the State in maintaining universities would do far more good if expended in putting a good library in every township and requiring the trustees

The incoming Legislature will be the most

to see that the books were properly cared for and promptly returned.—Peru Repub-The Jackson banquet at Indianapolis threatens to be an apple of discord among the Democracy of this State. A thousand plates ought to include all the Democrats here are left, but it does not seem to do so. from the walls that are heard in various quarters.—Elkhart Review.

The Australian ballot law will become more popuar if it can be amended to simplify the voting and reduce the expense of solding elections; but better the intricacy and the expense than anything to destroy the secreey of the ballot or protection against the fraud that the law now affords. Muncie Times.

The passage of a fee-salary bill will be one of the duties devolving upon the egislature at the approaching session. The people will be content with a bill that will compensate competent men for their services, but they will not countenance a scheme whereby an officer may become rich in a single term. Fair pay for good work is what is demanded.—Parke County Journal. The drilling in of a new gas well Friday, in South Jonesboro, with a capacity of eight million feet, somehow doesn't bear out the charges made by Gas Inspector Jordan that gas is rapidly giving out. Whenever the the gas belt the results are just as satisfac-tory right now as when the first big gusher came in at Jonesboro, seven years ago.—Gas

City Journal. Our State Constitution has for several years been conceded to be away behind the times, by most of the leading men ut . State, without distinction of party

no earnest movement has been attempted toward its revision and "up-to-date" improvement. Many most important reforms have been postponed and delayed on account of this hesitancy in action, some of which reforms will remain unsettled until they are embodied in a new organic law.—Huntington Herald.

The Legislature should, among its first acts, pass a bill appropriating money to pay the indebtedness personally incurred by Governor Matthews, to pay the expenses of

ernor Matthews did his duty nobly during that critical period, and his action should be as speedily as possible indorsed by the State Legislature, and no more substantial dorsement can be given than the prompt

payment of the expense incurred by him.
-Middletown News. It is said that a bill is likely to come before the next Legislature of Indiana to repeal the McHugh election law of 1892 in its entirety. This would knock out the four years' term of city officers. As Republicans were successful in most of the cities of the State at the last election and have a good set of officers seated for this long term there does not seem to be any special reason why the law should be changed at present. Hammond is well satisfied with her officials and has no desire to have the law changed .- Hammond Tribune.

The Patriot is of the opinion that the county officers association of the State would better let the Legislature alone. That body will be inclined to remedy the inconsistencies and remove the crudities from the late law, which has been declared unconstitutional, and pass a measure that will be equitable and just to both the officials and the taxpayers. If through a strong lobby the Legislature is pressed to pass an unreasonable measure, there will be such a reaction as may result in a curtailment of salaries. It is to be hoped that the coming session will be a business one, and if it is, to fool with it will be like fooling with the business end of a hornet.—Lebanon

It is true Bloomington has but one railroad and is a small town, but that is all the better. The people have a high moral standard and they demand that a student be in every sense of the word a gentleman in order to go in good society. The small size of the town enables them to discover speedily just what kind of a man a new student is, and his social position depends upon his ability and moral standard. Every man who goes to college desires to go in the best society and in order to do this his record must be clean; no man can lead a dual life in Bloomington, and all students realize the fact. The result of this is that the students of the State University are, as a rule, a hard-working body of young men and women. The eye of the faculty is constantly upon them and they know it. Merit wins .- Petersburg Press.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Flammarion says that the earth is cooling very rapidly. Europe has lost five degrees this century. Christian Endeavorers of Louisville wrote Christmas detters to each of 1,200 convicts

in the Kentucky penitentiary. It is the fashion just at present for young | The Grand Turk got up on his ear, | He cried "Git out!" with a Moslem damn. apart. This is supposed to give a wonder-

ing, wistful expression, youthful as well. Prof. Neumann, of the University of Koenigsberg, is ninety-six years of age, and for sixty-six years has been lecturing continuously on phyhics and mineralogy. He is the oldest professor in active work in Germany.

Sarah Bernhardt has earned and spent more money than any other living actress. In the last twenty years she has earned two million five hundred thousand dollars, and circulated it with the extravagance

Rats must have access to water or they die. A trapped rat may easily be tamed by allowing no water but that offered in a spoon, for the creature soon learns to recognize the hand, which supplies this allimportant necessary. Francis Fuller, who died five years ago in

England, was the father of the big fairs of the century. He first suggested the London Exhibition of 1851. He was a land agent and surveyor, and built the only railroad ever constructed in England without the aid of Parliament.

"Cancer is contagious," declared Dr. Guelliot, of Rheims, to the congress of French surgeons held recently at Lyons. "The transmission may be direct from the body, but it is effected more frequently through wearing apparel or table utensils; in two case it was through a tobacco pipe."

A bread and butter tree from the French settlement on the Gaboon was recently sent to a professor at Nancy to analyze. The tree yields a fatty substance called cay-cay, resembling butter, and a grain containing 80 per cent. of fatty matter, from which very nourishing bread is made. The tree is

"All the popular authors of the worldone cent a volume," is the generous offer of a large card sign on a big tray of books outside of a basement shop on Broadway near Astor Place. The assortment consists of a lot of novels which once had paper covers, but are now denuded of even that outward show of respectability.

With a view to perpetuating red clover, the New South Wales Agricultural Department has imported from New Zealand a number of bumble bees, the only insects which readily fertilize red clover and enable it to seed freely. The bumble bee was acclimated in New Zealand some years ago after much rouble and expense, with the result that 1.d clover has been made per-

manent there. Partridges and quail will generally when accidentally caught by a high wind, close their wings and drop to the ground in a slanting direction, only using their wings to check the flight when near the earth. They frequently fail to check themselves in time, or the force of the wind is greater than they calculated, and they are dashed with tremendous force to the earth and are wounded or killed.

The Rev. Lydia Sexton, who died in Seattle, Wash., a few days ago, at the age of ninety-five years, was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, and preached for fifty years. She was a cousin of Bishop Matthew Simpson, and her grandfather was Marquis Anthony Cozat, famous in the early history of the Colonies., He owned a grant of land which included the whole Mississippi valley, from the gulf to the source of the river. He abandoned it because he said it would cost more to keep than it would come to.

The director of the statistical bureau at Berlin has written a treatise on the increase of damage caused by lightning and its effects on the human body. Among the causes he assigns for increased destructiveness are the extended use of electricity. the changed character of the earth's surface through draining, denudation of timber, etc., and the constantly increasing use of coal, by which impurities are introduced into the air. In Bavaria the annual average of fires caused by lightning was lifty-two for the period 1844-1865, while for 1866-1879 it was 103, and for 1880-1882, 132,

To single blessedness inclined. I pay my way; When thoughts of marriage fill my mind I weigh my pay.

-New York Herald. AN EPOCH-MAKING ORATION.

Analysis of a Speech Delivered in South Carolina by the President. New York Sun.

The more you study the short but starting speech delivered in Georgetown, South Carolina, on Saturday last by the Hon, Grover Cleveland, the more you are impressed with its significance. It invites analysis. It provokes curiosity. It defies conjecture. It differs not only from previous effort of Mr. Cleveland's, but also rom any address ever delivered by any President of the United States upon any casion. There is a reminder of Andrew Johnson's unconventional rhetoric in some passages, but Johnson never uttered a speech like this:
"I rise," said the President of the United States to the gentlemen and ladies assem-bled in the Winyah Indigo Hall, "to ex-

press my thanks and to convey the acknowledgments I feel in the courtesies extended in meeting the people of Georgetown."

Note carefully the bold use of nouns in other than their accepted sense, and the masterly derangement of prepositions: "The acknowledgments I feel;" "the acknowledgments I feel in the courtesies extended;"the acknowledgments I feel in the courte sies extended in meeting the people of Georgetown!" This is no mere vaccidental departure from the ordinary formulas of the language. It is progressive and pur-poseful. It would have driven the late loold Brown crazy, but that is not Mr.

Consider next the President's allusion to Southern hospitality, and the strikingly original thought which follows. "I have always esteemed Southern hospitality the always esteemed Southern hospitality the more," he says, "because I have felt it was the underlying principle of American citizenship." No wonder the gentlemen of the Winyah Indigo Society applauded the sentiment. No other American statesman ever sounded so deep as that in the depths of our political philosophy.

"It is well for the occupant of this high

at first glance, but they become as clear as crystal if we remember Haroun-al-Raschid and likewise bear in mind the underlying principle of Southern hospitality.

The concluding sentence is personal to himself. The President has "gained much in recuperative health by pleasant outdoor sport." He is ready "to assume a mind to sport." sport." He is ready "to assume again the perplexing duties of the office of President." doubly perplexing on account of his new insight into the fundamental principles of citizenship, and the new judicial duties devolving upon him new that the close band of sympathy has been obtained. He will "always cherish in the home circle" the memory of the visit to the Winyah Indigos. It was, indeed, an eye-opener.

Thus splendidly ends the voyage of the Wistaria for the inspection of lighthouses and underlying principles. The honest ruddy face of Fighting Bob must have glowed with genuine pleasure as he assisted his precious charge down the steps of the Winyah Indigo Hall at Georgetown and back to the buffet car. May they sail often together, Fighting Bob and the President, and may their official duties of navigation and inspection never take them into the lighthouse district described in those beautiful lines of the Mad Poet, McDonald

"Ha! See where the wild-blazing Grog-shop As the red waves of wretchedness swell; How it burns on the edge of tempestuous The horrible Lighthouse of Hell!"

Me and Gresham.

Good gentlemen, please take off your hats, and bow to a pair of diplomats. Whose equals the world has never seen Since the Tree of Knowledge was in the So kiss the hand and bow the knee To Me and Gresham, Gresham and Me.

We scorn to dirty our lordly hands With American rights in foreign lands, And at outrages on them we blink and As we stay in the office all day and think Of some new means and notable trick Of geting some country to give us a kick.

Afar in the isles of the Southern sea Is the dark-brown Queen that pines for Me. And what do we care for cruisers and shing Till the order comes from her mellow lips; And what do we care for old Hawaii As we muse on the might of her midnight

This talk of Samoa makes us tired. For American interests ought to be fired There, too, we follow the noblest ends. Keep England and Germany our friends. If there's anything they want, in sight, We hand it over most polite.

Our duty abroad we never shirk; We salaamed most humbly before the Grand In Armenia might we interfere?

We've been subjected to sore abuse By persons ignorant of our views, But we labor on, and think and plan, And we're doing just the best we can. With a patience that cannot faint or lag. To stop this nonsense about the flag.

And the Porte closed on us with a slam.

The American flag on American soil Is well enough, but this toil and moil To protect or plant it abroad is rot. And the very thought of it makes us hot. Forts, harbors, stations abroad, N. G. Be happy, my people, you've Gresham and

-New York Sun. POPULAR VOTE OF THE YEAR 1894. Nearly Complete Record of that for State Officers and Congressmen.

Philadelphia Press. The following table contains the vote rom forty-two States and the Territory of Utah, soon to become a State. The vote is not official except for a few States, but the variation in these will be very small. The vote from Florida and Nevada is not at hand, but they can affect the tutals only a very little, as the vote was light in both States. The fusion vote is credited wholly to the Poponst party in Alabama and Georgia and to the Republicans in North Carolina. If any uniairness is done in this way it is to the Republicans. In the votes of several other States also the figures do not do the Re-publicans full justice, but it is not possible always to be absolutely accurate where there are alliances between two parties. The total vote when all the figures are in will probably reach 11,350,000. The following is the table:

	PROPERTY.			
States.	Rep.	Dem.	Pop.	Pro.
Alabama		72,538	54,275	
Arkansas	10,871	36,021	1,281	1,55
California	110,738	111,944	51,304	10,56
Colorado	90,843	9,634	76,487	4,50
Connecticut	83,975	66,287	1.546	2,31
	19,882	18,657	7,010	45
Delaware	10,000	10,001	*****	200
	*****	123,833	81,742	
Georgia	10 000		2 101	20
Idaho	10,208	7,057	7,121	
Illinois	455,888	322,406	60,066	19,49
Indiana	283,505	238,732	29,935	11,14
Iowa	229,376	149,980	34,907	7,45
Kansas	146,296	26,992	115,421	4,61
Kentucky	154,054	156,809	17,947	1,72
Louisiana	78,624	22,507	14,663	*****
Maine	69,305	36,387	4,930	2,61
Maryland	99,324	96,628		7,50
M's'ch's'ts .	189,307	123,930	9,037	9,96
Michigan	237,215	130,823	30,012	18,78
Minnesota	148,060	54,604	87,650	6,88
Mississippi .	191	25,501	12,096	55
Missouri	229,641	226,547	42,463	2,09
Montana	22,500	9,000	15,000	52
Nebraska	94,623	7,031	97,815	4,43
Nevada	P. LEWIS CO., LANSING			
N. H'mps're	46,491	33,959	832	1,75
	165.823	115,345	4,149	7,25
New York	673,818	- 517,710	11,094	23,53
	140,010	107 502	11,001	-0310a
N. Carolina.	148,384	127,593	15 000	43
N. Dakota	23,728	976 000	15,660	23,52
Ohio	412,988	276,982	49,484	
Oregon	41,034	17,498	26,033	2,7
P'ns'lv'nia .	574,801	332,404	19,464	23,4
R. Island	29,260	17,990		2,24
S. Carolina.	17,085	36,652	24.4	- ****
S. Dakota	40,623	8,102	27,383	1,10
Tennessee .	105,104	104,356	23,092	2000
Texas	52,295	200,981	156,028	3,0
Vermont	42,656	13,142	739	46
Virginia	88,846	113,438	10,366	****
W'shingt'n .	34,812	14,100	24,983	- 3
W. Virginia	89,505	76,176	3,417	6.
Wisconsin	196,150	142,250	25,604	11,24
Wyoming	10,149	6,965	2,176	****
Utah	21,328	19,505	555	
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE				-
Totals	5,583,326	4,148,456	1,246,752	219,84
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INDIANA ARTISTS AT CHICAGO. Favorable Comment on Their Work Now on Exhibition in that City. H. Monroe, in the Critic.

The association has just opened its first Chicago exhibition in Mr. Taft's studio, showing sixty pictures from a group of painters in Indiana. I wondered what Hoosier art would prove to be, as I obeyed the call of these five unknown men, for, though one or two had shown pictures at the fair, I must acknowledge having passed them by. But, as I entered the studio, is was impressed by the sense of something new and fine, like the emotion which assailed me at the first view or the Swedish exhibit at the Columbian exposition. Here is an indigenous art-a group of sincere men modestly and eagerly giving us their own. The effect here as there is strengthened by the harmony of the exhibit; men working in the same mood over the same beloved fields and rivers, and showing their work together. Let there is no monotonythese painters differ widely in temperament and method. Mr. T. C. Steele, who, perhaps, leads the group, is a dreamer in landscape, a poet who loves autumnal glories and the blue mists that rise from winding rivers, and who gives us the very quiver of an August haze. There is distance in his pictures, and shining air and stillness and color, and, above at, love-that love of all the phases of familiar nature which must have begun when he was born, and is still strengthening. Mr. Otto Stark is younger and less complete in his development, but, probably, quite as interesting. His children are delightfully child-like and American, and from him one learns the spaciousness of the prairies. One orairle sunset by him-a landscape which is all say, gorgeous scarlet and green and purple sky-is a pure song. The other men. Mr. P. O. Adams, Mr. william Forsyth and Mr. R. B. Gruelle, are none of them conplace, each having his points of strength and charm. Altogether the work of this Indianapolis group is sincere, 101aginative and significant. These men paint what they have loved from infancy; they have studied abroad, but they cannot paint

Burns's Hair-Trigger Mouth. Pittsburg Dispatch.

The impression prevails in many quarters that John Burns, M. P., talks too much with his mouth. His impressions of America, for example, are not worth a moment's consideration, and, if they are to be taken as characteristic of his deliberations on other subjects, stamp him as extremely superficial. The tendency of reformers to begin a wholesale denunciation of America and American institutions before they fairset foot upon these shores is beco fad which is as tiresome as it is unjust.

Hope for a Few of Them. Philadelphia North American. We expect to see the retiring Democratic Congressman in all the walks of life; some on the lecture platform, others still in politics, while a few many even become quiet, peaceable, law-abiding citisens.

Comstock's Defect. Cansas City Journal.